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Problems of Science. By FEDERIGO ENRIQUES. Authorized translation by KATHARINE ROYCE with an introductory note by JOSIAH ROYCE. xvi+392 pages. The Open Court Publishing Co., Chicago, 1914. $2.50.

The first edition of the Italian text of the *Problema della Scienza* of Professor Enriques appeared in 1906. It has already become known to a wide circle of European students. It is a pleasure to welcome its appearance in English.

The book contains six chapters treating in order the following topics: the general problem of knowledge and related matters; facts and theories and their interactions; the general problems of logic; the philosophical and psychological questions which are naturally raised in connection with the science of geometry; mechanics, its objective significance and the psychological development of its principles; the extension of mechanics into physics and the relation of the mechanical hypothesis to the phenomena of life.

This book is of quite unusual value. It is written by a mathematician and consequently takes proper account of recent mathematical developments. It contains a masterly analysis of the problems of science, especially in their relation to matters of mathematical expression and of philosophical import. It merits the close attention alike of physicists and philosophers and mathematicians.

R. D. CARMICHAEL.

Geometry of Four Dimensions. By HENRY PARKER MANNING, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Pure Mathematics in Brown University. The Macmillan Company, New York, 1914. ix+348 pages. $2.00.

The production of this work, which has taken several years, has evidently been a labor of love. The result is a book physically handsome, beautiful in its content, creditable alike to the publishers and to the author. The introduction of 22 pages is itself worth more than the price of the volume. We have here, besides a clear indication of the aim and point of view of the present work along with reasons for its methods and procedure, a fair evaluation of hyperspace studies in general, and an admirable sketch of the origin and earlier developments of the subject with a clew to its literature to date. It is a curious fact that, although space dimensionality was a subject of thought with philosophers and mathematicians from Aristotle down, yet geometry of hyperspace is still under a hundred years old, the earliest contribution to the subject being, Professor Manning tells us, that of Möbius in his *Calcul*, 1827, and even Möbius thought that 4-dimensional space could not be "*gedacht.*" Why was the beginning so tardy? "The general notion," says Professor Manning, "that geometry is concerned only with objective external space made the existence of any kind of geometry seem to depend upon the existence of the same kind of space." The answer is good so far as it goes but it might have gone farther and deeper. It might well have been made clear that there neither is nor can be a mathematical geometry of sensible space; that the subject of mathematical geometry is indeed objective external space but is a conceptual space of the kind and not a sensible one; and that